

Abourezk Amendment #1922 to the Foreign Assistance Act

(This is the amendment that we had tentative wording on yesterday. It has been introduced in the Senate now. The guts of it follow:)

Section 661. Illegal Activities in Foreign Countries.

a. No funds made available under this or any other law may be used by any agency of the U.S. Government to carry out any activity within any foreign country which violates, or is intended to encourage the violation of, the laws of the United States or of such country.

b. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of such funds to carry out any activity necessary to the security of the United States which is intended solely to gather intelligence information.

The bill is going to come up tomorrow--probably early afternoon.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

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CIA Admits Using Foreign Police

By Jack Anderson

The Central Intelligence Agency has admitted in an extraordinary private letter to Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the agency has penetrated the police forces of friendly foreign countries.

The remarkable confession by CIA Director William Colby came in the course of a discreet but intensive lobbying effort to keep alive U.S. support for foreign police programs.

Colby told Fulbright that the "relationships" built up with policemen through these programs had been highly useful in "obtaining foreign intelligence" from foreign constabularies.

The friendly foreign cops, like national police everywhere, are privy to their nation's darkest secrets. And while Colby does not say so, our government sources tell us the foreigners are not above trading a national secret or two for a little CIA cash.

Colby, in his message to Fulbright, delicately skirts the matter of corrupting foreign police, conceding only that the liaisons bring the CIA vital information on illicit narcotics traffic, international terrorism and hijackings.

Colby's covert lobbying was directed against a bill by Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) that would kill U.S. aid to foreign police and prison operations. The measure was drafted after shocking abuses were disclosed in South Vietnamese prisons constructed with the U.S. taxpayers' funds.

The CIA director, who as a top U.S. hand in Vietnam saw the abuses first hand, said, nevertheless, that the Abourezk measure would "appear to restrict activities by the CIA." The main cutback would be in "obtaining foreign intelligence information" from friendly espionage services and agents "within national police forces."

Colby went on. Some of the agents in foreign police forces, Colby indicated, had been developed during "specialized training and other support" given by the CIA.

Colby's lobbying proved effective. In secret session, the committee permitted the CIA to go on supporting foreign police operations.

Insiders suspect that Colby's effort to defeat the Abourezk provision was actually aimed at preserving the International Police Academy, an institution dear to the hearts of the spooks.

According to Victor Marchetti and John Marks, authors of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," the agency has funded training of foreign police at the academy and recruited spies there.

Colby himself wrote to Abourezk last January that the academy, ostensibly run by the State Department, had "called on us in the past for some support for their program. But," he added, "all such support has been terminated."

We also reported last September that the CIA was involved in a Texas bomb school where the academy trained foreign policemen on explosive devices. A State Department official later admitted the CIA provided "guest lecturers" for the course, which has now been moved to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Footnote: Both the CIA and the academy say no CIA funds are now going into the school. Colby has also personally said support by the CIA for the school has been terminated.

History Lesson—Famed historian Daniel Boorstin used some \$65,000 in government employees' time and federal facilities to help him write his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "The Americans - The Democratic Experience."

According to government attorneys, the use of taxpayers' money for such private activities is against regulations. Boorstin claims it is common practice for universities to allow scholars use of students, researchers and office space.

Boorstin, director of the Smithsonian Museum of History & Technology, used two of the museum's historian researchers, Peter Marzio and Louis Gorr, to work on the book. They alternately shared the duties over a three year period. Their salaries, while on the project, totaled more than \$35,000.

Boorstin's personal secretary also helped the enterprising prize-winner. She typed away on his handwritten manuscript for the better part of a year. In addition, some \$15,000 in federal funds was spent to convert a conference room into a private library for the prestigious author.

Boorstin conceded that none of his royalties will be used to reimburse the U.S. treasury. He told my reporter Ed Tropeano that he divided his work day between his book and museum matters, and that his project had the approval of the Smithsonian.

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